information available in the Department they have not violated any of the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969 or Companies Act, 1956 during the last two years.

By an approval issued by the Ministry of Industry on 10-1-1983, the licenced capacity of M/s. Bhadrachalam Paper-boards Limited for the manufacture of Pulp was increased from 50,000 tonnes per annum to 81,944 tonnes per annum and that of Paper Board, including Wrapping and Packaging Paper, from 30,000 tonnes per annum to 61,944 tonnes per annum. This expansion was found to be exempt under Section 21(4) of the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969. Further, the said expansion had been permitted to the company under the Scheme of Reendrosement of Higher Capacity promulgated by the Ministry of Industry on 21-4-1982.

Scheme for the renovation and modernisation of Thermal Power Stations

*20. SHRI J. P. GOYAL:
MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of renovation and modernisations of existing thermal power stations in the country mooted by his Ministry has run into rough weather;

(b) if so what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the details of the scheme;

(d) to what extent power generation of each thermal power station in the country is likely to be accelerated if the scheme is implemented;

(e) what would be the cost of the implementation of the scheme; and

(f) what steps are being taken to expedite the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI SHIV SHANKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The proposal envisages a Centrally sponsored Scheme for the renovation and modernisation of old or otherwise deficient thermal stations/units which can be revamped on a techno-economically viable basis. It is estimated that the Scheme will cost Rs. 500 crores spread over a period of three years. It is expected that, on implementation of the Scheme, an additional generation of 7000 million units per year would be available.

(f) The Scheme is at the advanced stage of Government's consideration.

Pending cases in High Courts and Supreme Court

*21. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the sanctioned strength of Judges in each High Court in the country as on the 30th June, 1984; *vis-a-vis* the number of Judges actually working in each High Court as on that date; and

(b) what is the number of cases pending in each High Court and the Supreme Court as on the 30th June, 1984 and the steps Government are taking to expedite their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): (a) The requisite information is given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) Information as furnished by the Registries of High Court is given in the attached Statement No. 'II'. Steps taken to expedite their disposal are given in Statement-'III'.

Statement-I

Strength and Vacancies in various High Courts as on **30-6-84**

Sl.No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength			Actual strength		
		Pmt. judges	Addl. Judges	Total	Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judes	Tota l
1	Allahabad	50	10	60	49	7	56
2	Andhra Pradesh	24	2	26	22	..	22
3	Bombay	40	3	43	39	..	39
4	Calcutta	39	..	39	32	..	32
5	Delhi	25	2	27	25	2	27
6	Gauhati	8	1	9	7	1	8
7	Gujarat	18	3	21	18	1	19
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	..	5	4	..	4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5	2	7	4	..	4
10	Karanataka	24	..	24	24	..	24
11	Kerala	15	3	18	14	..	14
12	Madhya Pradesh	21	8	29	20	7	27
13	Madras	25	..	25	20	..	20
14	Orissa	11	..	11	11	..	11
15	Patna	35	..	35	34	..	34
16	Punjab and Haryana	23	..	23	18	..	18
17	Rajasthan	18	..	18	15	..	15
18	Sikkim	3	..	3	3	..	3
		389	34	423	359	18	377

Statement-II

Number of Cases Pending in Supreme Court and High Courts

Name of the Court	Number of cases Pending (As on 1-6-84)	
Supreme Court	Regular hearing matters	44,579
	Admission & Miscellaneous matters	93,724
	TOTAL :	1,38,303

High Courts	Number of cases pending (As on 31-12-83)
Allahabad	1,97,516
Andhra Pradesh	69,691
Bombay	93,410
Delhi	57,889
Gujarat	32,159
Himachal Pradesh	9,053
Jammu & Kashmir	22,290
Karnataka	1,16,564
Kerala	72,724
Madhya Pradesh	45,486
Madras	1,11,491
Orissa	17,591
*Patna	54,582
Punjab & Haryana	33,285
Rajasthan	42,986
Sikkim	71
	(As on 30-6-1983)
Calcutta	1,09,031
Gauhati	12,541

*Main cases only

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in Supreme Court and High Courts:

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from Judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in second appeal (vide section 100A).

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

(3) The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the Chief Justice with effect from 31-12-77 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act 1956.

(4) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March, 1977 to 423 on 1st July, 1984.

(5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(6) The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures:

(i) Priority is given to certain matters;

(ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily;

(iii) Writ Petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing;

(iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early.

(v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.

(7) Apart from the above certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts.

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates.

(c) Dispensing with printing of records.

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(8) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

(9) The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

(10) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are:

(a) to keep under review the system of judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the times and in particular to secure:

(i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears and reduction of costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that that decision should be just and fair;

(ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and

(iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.

(b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.

(c) To recommend to the Government measures for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

(11) The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

Fixation of prices of indigenously produced bulk drugs

2. SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the indigenously produced bulk drugs for which the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has not sent the reports so far after the inception of DPCO, 1979;

(b) what are the reasons for non-determining and non-fixation of prices of such drugs; and

(c) by when the prices of these drugs would be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The names of the indigenously produced bulk drugs for which Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices are yet to send their Reports recommending revision|fixation of prices after the commencement of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 are given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c) The prices of these drugs are at the various stages of consideration by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and would be fixed by the Government after Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices reports are received. Production of some of these bulk drugs had commenced recently.

Statement

The names of the indigenously produced bulk drugs for which the bureau of industrial costs and prices is yet to send the reports after the commencement of drugs (prices control) Order, 1979:

1. Pertussis Toxoid
2. Diptheria Toxoid
3. Tetanus Toxoid
4. Paracetamol
5. Pyrantel Pamoate
6. Furazolidone
7. Aminophylline|Theophylline
8. Terbutaline
9. Gentamycin
10. Neomycin
11. Vincristine Vinblastine
12. Diphenyl Hydantoin
13. Halopyramine
14. Clofazimine
15. Di-Chloro-Meta-Xylenol
16. Clonidine
17. Ferrous Fumerate
18. Ferrous Sulphate
19. Methanamine Mandelate
20. Diphenoxylate Hcl
21. Guiacol Glyceryl Ether

High Price charged in marketing Metranidazole infusion/suspension

3. SHRI SYED RAHMAT ALI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Metranidazole Infusion and Metranidazole Suspension are being marketed by a number of companies without price approval and at very high prices;

(b) if so, what are the names of these companies and the names of formulations;

(c) what are the approved prices and what are the prices charged by